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Seal skin caps and seal skin gloves. Ladies and children's
kid mitts. Gentlemen's Jersey coats and jackets.
Gentlemen's kid mitts and fur gloves.

SPANGLER & WADE,

204 East Main Street, Massillon, Ohio.

BUSINESS DIRECTORY.

ATTORNEYS.

R. W. McCaighey, Attorney at Law, office
over Oldham's Arcade Store, Erie street,
Massillon, Ohio.

C. O. L. KINOEHL, Attorneys at Law and
Notaries Public, office over Marks Bros. store
Erie street, Massillon, Ohio.

WILLSON & GARRETT, Attorneys at Law,
Rooms Nos. 11 and 112 Over Bank
Building.

ROBERT H. FORD, Attorney at Law, C. S.
Commissioner, Commissioner of Deeds for
New York and Pennsylvania, and Notary Public
Office second floor Tremont Block, No. 46 south
Erie street, Massillon, O. Will give strict atten-
tion to all business entrusted to his care in Stark
and the adjoining counties.

BANKS.

UNION NATIONAL BANK, Massillon, Ohio.
J. H. Hunt, President, J. H. Hunt, Cashier.

FIRST NATIONAL BANK, Erie street, Massil-
lon, Ohio. \$15,000 Capital. S. Hunt, Pres-
ident, C. E. Cassier, Cashier.

GERMAN DEPOSIT BANK, Hotel Concord
Block. Dealers in promissory notes, manufac-
turers' scrip and exchange, and collections made
in all cities and towns in the United States.
P. G. ALBRIGHT, Cashier.

CIGAR MANUFACTURERS.

PETER SALLER, manufacturer and wholesaler
cigar factory corner Erie and Tremont
streets.

PAUL BLUMENSCHNEIDER, wholesaler and retail
dealer in cigars, factory a store room
No. 59 West Main street.

DRUGGISTS.

W. H. McCall & Co., Druggists. Prescrip-
tion work a specialty. Dealers in station-
ery, blank books and school supplies. A full
line of druggists' sundries.

Z. T. BALZLY, dealer in Drugs, Medicines,
and Chemicals, Perfumery and Fancy arti-
cles. Stationery and Blank Books, Opera House,
Massillon, Ohio.

DENTISTS.

E. CHIDESTER, Dentist, over Humberger &
Sons' store. Nitrous oxide gas adminis-
tered for painless extraction of teeth.

FURNITURE.

JOHN H. OGDEN, Furniture Dealer and Un-
dertaker, No. 23 West Main street.

DRY GOODS.

HUMBERGER & SONS, dealers in general Dry
Goods, Notions, Fancy Goods, etc. No. 8
East Main street.

PHYSICIANS.

H. B. GARRIGUES, M. D.
Physician and Surgeon,
Office hours, 9:30 to 10:30 A. M.
12 M. to 2 P. M.
7 P. M. to 9 P. M.

Office in H. Beatty's block, formerly occupied
by Dr. Barreker. Near corner of Main and Erie
streets. Residence 241 East Main street.

H. C. ROYER, M. D.

Office hours: 7 A. M. to 9 A. M.
5 P. M. to 7 P. M.

Office and Residence 100 E. Main St., Massillon, O.

DR. W. H. KIRKLAND, Homoeopathic Prac-
titioner. Office No. 55 East Main street, Mas-
sillon, Ohio. Office hours, 7 to 8 A. M., 1 to 3 and
7 to 9 P. M. Office open day and night.

JEWELERS.

JOSEPH COLEMAN, dealer in Watches, Clocks,
Jewelry, Silverware, Musical Instruments, etc.
No. 5 South Erie street.

F. VON KANEL, West Side Jeweler, No. 5
West Main street.

HARDWARE.

A. CONRAD & CO., Dealers in Foreign and
Domestic Hardware, etc., Main street.

MANUFACTORIES.

MASSILLON CONTRACTING AND BUILD-
ING CO., Manufacturers of Doors Sash
Blinds, Mouldings, etc.

H. E. SNYDER & CO., manufacturers of Nov-
elty Pumps, Stoves, Engines, Mill and
Machinery. Works on South Erie street.

RUSSELL & CO., manufacturers of Thrashing
Machines, Portable Semi-Portable and Trac-
tion Engines, Horse Powers, Saw Mills, etc.

MASSILLON ROLLING MILL, Joseph Cor-
son & Son, Proprietors, manufacturers of a su-
perior quality of Merchant Bar and Blacksmith
Iron.

MASSILLON GLASS FACTORY, manufac-
turers Green Glass Hollow Ware Beer Bot-
tles, Flasks, etc.

MASSILLON IRON BRIDGE COMPANY
Manufacturers of Bridges, Roofs and
all Iron Structures.

GROCERIES.

D. WATKINS & SON, Established in 1832. For-
warding and Commission Merchant and
dealer in all kinds of Country produce. Ware-
house in Alwater's Block, Exchange street.

ALBRIGHT & CO., Cash Grocery and Provis-
ion Dealers, Queensware, etc., No. 25 East
Main street. Goods delivered free of charge.

TINNERS.

HENRY F. OEHLE, dealer in Stoves, Tin-
ware, House Furnishing Goods, etc. No. 14
West Main street.

REAL ESTATE.

P. G. ALBRIGHT, dealer in all kinds of Real
Estate. Office in German Deposit Bank.

MUSIC.

PROF. C. F. BALFOUR, teacher of Instru-
mental and Vocal Music. Address box 352,
Massillon. Residence, corner of Akron and
State streets.

DEATH OF C. A. ARTHUR.

THE EX-PRESIDENT VERY SUDDENLY
CALLED TO HIS LONG HOME.

Unconscious for Several Hours, He Died
Without Pain—The News of His Demise
Received With Sorrow—A Brief Review
of the Twenty-First President's Life.

NEW YORK, Nov. 19.—Ex-President Ar-
thur died at his residence, 123 Lexington
avenue, at 5 o'clock Thursday morning. On
Tuesday last the ex-president felt well, and
was very bright. He ate hearty of some
clams, and signed his name to several com-
munications. He also gave orders regarding
transactions of interest to him. Dr. George
Peters, the family physician, called at 9 p.
m., and was highly pleased at the condition
of his patient. The attendant left the ex-
president after 12:30. He was then sleeping.
When the attendant entered his room Wed-
nesday morning he found him lying on his
right side breathing heavily. He spoke to
him, but received no answer. He placed his
hand gently on his shoulder, but could not
arouse him.

The attendant became alarmed and sum-
moned young Mr. Arthur, who hurried a
messenger to the residence of Dr. Peters. He
responded quickly to the call. After exam-
ining Mr. Arthur, Dr. Peters stated that the
ex-president's case was hopeless, as the cause
of his condition was a stroke of apoplexy
caused by the bursting of a blood vessel, also
causing the whole right side of his body to
be paralyzed. Word was sent immediately
to his near relatives and friends. He re-
mained in an unconscious condition all day
Wednesday. His breathing became more
and more labored, but dissolution was very
slow, and it could not be told with any
degree of certainty when he would breathe
his last.

His immediate relatives were in and out of
the room where the ex-president lay all day
and throughout the night. There was no
scene at the bedside, and at the time death
occurred it was not expected. Although
Miss Nellie knew that her father was quite
ill, the news of his death came like a sudden
shock to her, and she was completely over-
whelmed with grief. Her aunt, Mrs. McEl-
roy, led her to his bedside where the ex-presi-
dent lay, when the young orphan's tears fell
copiously and she was led away inconsolable.
Young Mr. Arthur took his father's death
very hard, but bore up manfully.

The news of the death of the ex-president
spread rapidly, and the flags on the public
buildings were soon displayed at half-mast.
The president and other prominent officials
at Washington were at once notified.

Dr. George T. Peters, of No. 12 West
Twenty-ninth street, who was Gen. Arthur's
attending physician, said to a reporter: "Gen.
Arthur's death was caused by cerebral apoplexy,
attended by paralysis of the right side. One
of the weakened blood vessels in the
brain gave way, and the suffusion of the blood
into the brain caused death. He simply
stopped breathing at that hour, and that
was the only thing that marked the going
out of his life. For about twenty hours he
had been unconscious and suffered no pain.
For a number of years Gen. Arthur had suf-
fered from Bright's disease, and has been
troubled with enlargement of the heart. The
action of the heart has been feeble for more
than three years. Since his return from
New London he has been in rather better
health than during the early part of the
year. He has not been as comfortable for
years as he was on Tuesday last. He might
have lived on for years and it not been for
this stroke of apoplexy."

Chester Allen Arthur was the twenty-first
president. He was born in Franklin county,
Vermont, October 3, 1829. He was a distin-
guished student at Union college, New York,
and was early admitted to the bar in that
city. He was a judge-advocate when the
civil war broke out, and was then made in-
spector general, and before the end of the
war was quartermaster general of the New York
forces. Mr. Arthur was of Scotch-Irish
parentage. He took a prominent part in
politics after the close of the war. He was
always a Republican. In 1871 President
Grant appointed him collector of the port of
New York. He was nominated and elected
for vice president on the same ticket with
Gen. Garfield. The death of President Gar-
field called Vice President Arthur to the
chief magistracy, and he was installed pres-
ident September 22, 1881.

Mr. Arthur was fifty-six years old. He
had been a widower seven years. Of his two
children, Chester Allan, is twenty-two years
old. He graduated from Princeton college a
year ago, and is now a student in the Colum-
bia law school. His practical training here
was in the law office of Knevels & Ransom,
the firm of which the ex-president was a
member up to the time of his election as vice
president on the Garfield ticket. The
daughter, Miss Nellie, of whom Mr. Arthur
was very fond, is fourteen years old. Un-
dertaker Davidson was summoned to take
charge of the remains.

THE FUNERAL.

With a Very Quiet Ceremony the Dead
Ex-President is Laid to Rest.

NEW YORK, Nov. 22.—The funeral of ex-
President Chester A. Arthur took place to-
day with ceremonies of the most extremely
simple nature. Excepting the crowds that
blocked the streets in the vicinity of the
family residence, and along the route to the
church, there was little to indicate that the
man who had been the ruler of the nation
was being laid away to his final resting
place. Last evening the coffin that con-
tained the remains was closed after the
members of the family had taken a last
look.

At an early hour this morning squads of
police began to arrive in the vicinity of
the Lexington avenue mansion and to stretch
themselves along the route to keep the way
clear. A few minutes after 8 o'clock Presi-
dent Cleveland was driven up to the door,
accompanied by Secretaries Bayard, Whit-
ney, Lamar, and Postmaster General Vilas.
They all entered the parlor, but
were not to view the remains.

The parlor was soon filled with eminent
people who came to do reverence, and at 8:20
the casket was taken from its stand and con-
veyed down stairs to the hearse. It was a
simple cloth-covered casket, with silver han-
dles, and the silver plate bore the name and
dates of birth and death.

As the coffin was carried down the flight of
stairs leading to the front hall the pall-bear-
ers walked down the steps to the street and
proceeded to carriages that were standing
ahead of the hearse. They walked two
 abreast and were led by President Arthur's
secretaries, Walter Q. Gresham and Robert
T. Lincoln. The others were ex-Secretaries
William E. Chandler and Benjamin H.
Brewster, ex-First Assistant Postmaster Gen-
eral Frank Patton, Gen. Philip H. Sheridan,
Gen. George H. Sharpe, Dr. Cornelius R.

Agnew, Cornelius J. Allen, Cornelius Van-
derbilt, Robert G. Dunn and Charles L. Tif-
fany. All wore scarfs of black and white,
extending over the shoulders and down to the
waist.

When the hearse drew up in front of the
church the pallbearers alighted and marched
as before ahead of the casket as it was car-
ried up the low steps of the church to the en-
trance. Seldom was there such a distin-
guished congregation as was assembled
within the sacred edifice. The church itself
was most tastefully draped with black and
purple cloth, while the portico of the edifice,
which fronts on Fifth avenue, was hung with
two American flags knotted with crepe. The
door posts of the vestibule were entwined
with folds of black cloth. The casket was
met at the door by the surpliced choir and
clergyman singing the processional hymn,
"Asleep in Jesus."

The casket was covered with heavy black
cloth, on which rested two palm branches
and a simple wreath of roses. The pallbear-
ers followed immediately after. The casket
was placed upon a catafalque in front of the
altar, near which stood a palm tree, sur-
rounded by a bank of roses and lilies. Fol-
lowing the pallbearers came the mourners.
Then came the intimate friends and the presi-
dential party. This included President
Cleveland, who came in with ex-President
Rutherford B. Hayes.

The president and ex-president attracted
great attention as they walked down the
aisle side by side, and were shown to a pew
directly in the rear of those reserved for the
family. The president was followed by the
members of the cabinet, judges of the su-
preme bench, the senatorial committee, con-
sisting of Messrs. Edmunds, Logan, Allison,
Butler, Cameron, Voorhees, Miller, Vest,
Gorman, Hawley and Jones; the congress-
sional delegation, comprising Messrs. Hewitt,
Hiscock, Emmenton, Kelly, Springer, Hitt,
Reed, Welborn, Phelps, Matson, Long, Wil-
kins and Heard. These delegations were
dressed in black and wore broad white
scarves.

Among the distinguished persons present
were James G. Blaine, who entered the
church just before the services commenced,
and was given a seat about ten paces back of
President Cleveland; Henry Ward Beecher,
Roscoe Conkling, Gen. R. F. Butler, Theo-
dore Tilton, French minister; Senator Ro-
mero, Mexican minister; William Waldorf
Astor, Thomas L. James, Alonzo Taft, ex-
minister to Russia; John Jacob Astor, Gov-
ernor Hill and staff, Henry Bergh, Hamilton
Fish, Mayor Becker, of Buffalo; Chauncey
Dewey, Levi P. Morton, Whitelaw Reid,
Edwards Pierpont, Pierpont Morgan and a
hundred others more or less prominent.

The services were conducted by Rev. Dr.
D. Parker Morgan, rector of the church; Rev.
E. W. Babcock, his assistant; Rev. Dr. W.
A. Leonard, of St. John's church, Wash-
ington, and Rev. Dr. George Rainesford, of
St. George's church. Rev. Dr. Leonard
opened the services by reading from the
fiftieth chapter of the First Epistle of Paul
to the Corinthians. The choir then sang the
anthem, "Let Me Know My End." After the
reading of the hymn, "Nearer My God to
Thee," it was sung by the choir, and was
followed by the anthem, "Hear Ye Voice From
Heaven," and the hymn, "Thou Art Weary."
Rev. Dr. Morgan read the burial services,
and the exercises closed by the singing of the
processional hymn, "Abide With Me."

The coffin was then lifted from the cata-
falque and was followed by the pallbearers,
the mourners, congressional and army and
navy delegates to the hearse in waiting.
The funeral escort of military and sailors at
once fell into line, and the band played a fu-
neral dirge, while the coffin was borne from
the church to the hearse. The procession
from the church to the Grand Central depot
then started.

At 10:10 the train began to move slowly
out. In a moment every head was uncovered
and in a few minutes the train bearing the
body of the ex-president was on its way to
Albany.

After its departure the president and other
distinguished people entered their carriages
and were driven off.

The exact time being not generally known
when the remains of ex-President Arthur
would reach Albany, there was a compara-
tively small crowd at the depot when the
train arrived at 1:22 p. m. The remains
were at once taken to the Rural cemetery,
followed by the members of the common
council, the Grant club and others.

Arriving at the grave, the Right Rev.
William Crosswell Doane, bishop of Albany,
in the full robes of his office, stepped to the
evergreen-lined grave, and, taking some earth
from that thrown up from the opening,
dropped three handfuls on the casket board
of the outer box and recited the beautiful
committal service of the Episcopal church.

At its conclusion the bishop offered prayer
and pronounced the benediction. Earth was
thrown in the grave and pressed down, and
dirt bands covered the newly made mound
with sheets of soil.

GENERAL ARTHUR'S ESTATE.

An Estimate Places It Between \$200,000
and \$400,000—The Funeral.

NEW YORK, Nov. 20.—Gen. Arthur is be-
lieved to have brought with him from Wash-
ington something over \$100,000 of his salary
as president. He owned considerable real
estate in this city, and was always careful to
keep it free from assessments and taxes. It
includes property on Sixth avenue, above
Central park, known as the "Red house";
property; real estate on the boulevard, near
One hundred and thirty-eighth street; the
Lexington avenue house, and other property
up town. His estate, including personal, is
thought to be between \$200,000 and \$400,000.
Allan and Nellie Arthur inherited from their
mother property valued at about \$100,000,
consisting principally of real estate and
stocks.

Gen. Arthur owned real estate also at
Long Branch. He made a will several years
ago, which will be read, possibly Monday
evening after the return of the funeral party
from Albany, or early next week. Mr.
Knevels said that he believed the will con-
tained only private bequests. The natural
heirs to his property are a son, Chester Allen
Arthur, who is twenty-two years old, a
graduate of Princeton college and now a
student in Columbia law school, and a
daughter, Miss Nellie, who is about fourteen
years old. It is understood that a provision
is made for the appointment of a well known
personal friend of Gen. Arthur, as guardian
for his daughter.

An Extra Session of Congress.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 23.—It is given out by
persons who claim to know whereof they
speak, that a strong effort will be made by
representative labor men to secure an extra
session of the Fifteenth congress immediately
after the expiration of this congress on March
4 next, to consider questions affecting labor.
It is understood that petitions are being cir-
culated among the laboring men of the coun-
try, calling upon the president for an extra
session, and that the labor advocates in con-
gress will champion it. The extra session, it
is proposed, shall be devoted exclusively to
labor questions.

LIVES OF PRESIDENTS.

MR. ARTHUR'S WAS NOT NEAR THE
AVERAGE IN DURATION.

But a Short Space of Time Between the
White House and the Grave—Only One
Ex-President Living—Congressman
Springer Interviewed on Politics.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 23.—Ex-President Ar-
thur did not live out the average number of
years allotted to ex-presidents. They are not
a long-lived set of men, for the strain upon
the system of a man in the position of presi-
dent is very great. The strain is both physi-
cal and mental. It is a wear upon the
body, the nerves, the mind and the stomach.

To be the target for attack for every penny-
worth in the country and every editorial
writer who can command a lead pen or a
hearing in a newspaper, is enough to drive
away the features of life which tend to long-
evity. Then to undergo the duties of the
position both as to actual work and the
strain upon the nerves and mind, is enough
to wear out the most rugged, and to add to
this the duties which pertain to the social
features of the position, late and long sup-
pers, high living, turning night into day, it
is no wonder that the presidents do not live
long after their terms expire.

A few have lived a good long time after
their retirement from office, but they are the
exceptions which prove the rule. There is
John Adams, for instance, he lived a full
quarter of a century after he retired from
office as president, and died at the good old
age of ninety-one. Fillmore lived twenty-
one years after retiring from the presidency,
Van Buren twenty-one years, Madison and
Jefferson nineteen years each. But those
were the good old days of simplicity. The
average term of life of presidents after
leaving the White House is less than ten
years.

The death of Mr. Arthur leaves but one
living ex-president, Mr. Hayes. This has
happened but three times in the past seventy-
five years that there has been but one living
ex-president. There have been two periods
in the history of our country when there was
not a single ex-president living. One of these
was after the death of Washington, in 1799.
There was a period of sixteen months be-
tween Washington's decease and the time
that his successor, John Adams, became ex-
president. Then there was a time during
Grant's term, after the death of Johnso-
n, that there was not a single ex-president living.

On the other hand, there have been oc-
casions where we have had as many as four,
and on one occasion five, living ex-presidents.
On July 1, there were four living ex-
presidents, Adams, Jefferson, Madison and
Monroe. On July 5 there were but two, for
Adams and Jefferson, as is well known,
passed away on the same day, the anniversary
of the signing of the Declaration of In-
dependence. There was another occasion, in
1850, when there were five living ex-presi-
dents, Buchanan, Pierce, Fillmore, Tyler and
Van Buren. This did not continue long,
however, for Buchanan had been an ex-presi-
dent but a few months when both Van Buren
and Tyler died.

Congressman Springer on Politics.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 23.—Representative
Springer, of Illinois, was interviewed last
night, regarding the national campaign of
1888. He thinks Mr. Cleveland is essen-
tially a candidate. "If there is a Labor
candidate for the presidency in 1888," says
Mr. Springer, "as is likely, it will disturb all
conditions and upset all calculations. Mr.
George, being a free trader, would attract a
large Democratic and a small Republican
vote, thus placing the struggle Democratic
candidate under a serious disadvantage."

"But if Powderly were nominated, and he
seems to be pretty much of a man, he being
a protectionist, would naturally draw the
bulk of his support from the Republican
party and defeat the Republican candidate
for a certainty. There is also a possibility
that a strong Labor candidate may carry a
state or two, which would leave every can-
didate without an absolute majority of elec-
toral votes and throw the election of a presi-
dent into the hands of representatives. Mr.
Blaine will be the Republican nominee with-
out a doubt. He is in the field already and
every day he is doing something to help his
cause along. Mr. Cleveland will be the
Democratic candidate."

Our American Navy.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 23.—The chief of the
bureau of construction and repair in his an-
nual report, states that the number of ser-
viceable vessels in the navy comprises two
first rate, ten second rate, twenty third rate
and seven fourth rate vessels—the latter class
including two torpedo boats. In addition to
these vessels, the naval list comprises thirteen
tugs and twelve wooden sailing vessels used
for receiving and training ships.

Those completed or authorized to be built
are: The Dolphin, complete; the Boston and
Atlanta, armament incomplete; the Chicago
and the five monitors, incomplete; the Balti-
more, Charleston and Newark, and two gun-
boats, under advertisement; and four, an
armored cruiser, a battle ship, a pneumatic
dynamite boat and a torpedo boat, not yet
designed.

A REMARKABLE CASE.

Sent to the Gallies for Life in Italy for a
Crime Committed in Cleveland.

CLEVELAND, O., Nov. 20.—Nearly two
years ago a fight occurred on Hill street, this
city, among some Italians, and M. Rini was
killed by Antonio Mofesi. The murderer
fled the city, but his case was taken before
the grand jury, and an indictment for murder
returned. Six months afterward some
Italians landed in Cleveland from their na-
tive country, and reported that Mofesi had
been seen there.

Correspondence between the prosecuting
attorney and residents of Italy ensued, which
finally came to the ears of the Italian gov-
ernment. They immediately arrested Mofesi
and wrote to Prosecutor Hadden inquiring
if there was any truth in the reports that
Mofesi had fled from America to escape
arrest for crime. Hadden mailed a copy of
the indictment to the government, expecting
in course of time to have the prisoner re-
turned to this country for trial. No answer
was received, and he concluded that the
effort was fruitless.

A short time ago the Italian government
sent a notice to the effect that Mofesi had
been committed to the gallies for life on the
strength of the indictment found against
him by the Cuyahoga grand jury, and he is
now toiling as a galley slave, a worse punish-
ment, almost, than death itself.

A Thousand Dollar Firm.

BIRMINGHAM, Ala., Nov. 21.—The Schlos-
Furnace company's property has been bought
by a Richmond and New York syndicate for
\$2,000,000. They will capitalize it at three
million dollars and greatly enlarge its capac-
ity for iron and steel output.

NEWS IN A NUTSHELL.

Fresh, Crispy Gleanings of Recent Not-
worthy Happenings and Events.

A copy of the will of the father of Juan
Pedro Terry, the Cuban who recently left an
estate of \$60,000,000 to his widow and unborn
child, has been filed in New York. It repre-
sents an estate valued at \$50,000,000.

While Dr. Barbour, of the Peabody mu-
seum at New Haven, was experimenting with
some newly-received ostrich eggs, one of
them exploded with such force as to shake
the room and knock the professor senseless to
the floor. The egg was eighteen inches in
circumference.

Cholera is playing havoc among the swine
in Laporte county, Indiana.

At Chicago, Mrs. Emma Smith was shot
and killed by Charles Gregory, a drunken bar-
tender, who immediately committed suicide.
Six saloon keepers were arrested at Indian-
apolis for violation of the Sunday law, and
charges will be filed against a number of
others.

Sam Stoner was captured by a posse of citi-
zens near Decatur, Ind., with a couple of
valuable horses in his possession which he
had stolen.

At Ishpeming, Mich., public meetings have
been prohibited, and schools and churches
have been closed on account of the preva-
lence of diphtheria.

T. J. Boasso, serving a fourteen-year sen-
tence for forgery, and John Soniat, under
life sentence, escaped from the penitentiary
at Baton Rouge, La.

At Allamogusque, N. M., Marshal Maguire
and Officer Henry attempted to arrest Char-
ley Ross and "Kid" Johnson, horse thieves.
Ross fired at the officers, putting a ball
through Henry's heart and one through Ma-
guire's left lung. The thieves escaped.

Charles McJoy and Professor Woods fought
in an ice-house near Peoria, Ill., for \$250 a
side. Woods was knocked out in the sixth
round, after severe punishment

AGRICULTURAL.

Oil the harness now.

A standard for a good cow is said to be 600 gallons of milk a year, and of this there should be 10 per cent. cream.

Strong unbleached muslin is excellent in place of glass for poultry houses or chicken runs, and is much less expensive.

Plenty of rubbing will produce a good coat on your horse. "Elbow grease" opens the pores, softens the skin and promotes the general health.

A writer in the *Indiana Farmer* believes that while there is a place for all breeds, the Herefords may claim a first place for cheap beef early beef and best beef. He considers them the poor man's beef cattle.

The *Farm Journal* says that in setting a gate post it is a good plan to fill the hole with gravel and small stones and then run in thin cement mortar. "The post will never rot." We don't care much whether the hole is filled with gravel, sand or soil. Pack it firmly and fill in at the top with lime, heaping it somewhat about the post. This will preserve the post as well as cement.

With regard to docking horses, the (London) *Live Stock Journal* says there can be no doubt that in order to be performed in a way that causes a minimum of cruelty the operation must be conducted by a thoroughly trained veterinary surgeon. The other day at Chorley, England, two parties were fined for cruelty in docking a horse—the ground of this judgment being that the operation had not been shown to be necessary.

Artificial Fertilizers.—The use of these is increasing faster than the knowledge of how to use them, or how to make profit out of them. Nearly every reading farmer now has some ideas about nitrogen, phosphoric acid and potash as necessary plant foods. But farmers have much to learn about the source whence they come, their cost, the cost of their manufacture, their real value when manufactured, and the possibilities of getting them more cheaply and using them separately or together in the most economical way. That they are good we know, but how to get the most good at the least cost is not yet sufficiently known.—*Rural New Yorker*.

Profits in Small Fruits.—Editor Cheever says in the *N. E. Farmer*, that if we would make money raising small fruits we must go into the business to stay, not for a year, but for many years or for life. There will be bad years for fruit growers as well as for producers of any other products, but those who learn the business most thoroughly and who establish a name for quality of products and for fair dealing, will be the ones to succeed in the long run. They will have to sell with little profit some years, when everybody else is in it, but they will make money when others fail through ignorance of the business or because of periodical under-production. It is the earnest workers and steady plodders, after all, who come out ahead in the struggle for existence.

The Parent of Insomnia.

The parent of insomnia or wakefulness is in nine cases out of ten a dyspeptic stomach. Good digestion gives sound sleep, indigestion interferes with it. The brain and stomach sympathize. One of the prominent symptoms of a weak state of the gastric organs is a disturbance of the great nerve center, the store equilibrium to the great center. A most reliable medicine for the cure of Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, which is far preferable to mineral sedatives and powerful narcotics, which, though they may for a time exert a soporific influence upon the brain, soon cease to act, and invariably injure the nervous system. A wholesome sleep is likewise given to the action of the liver and bowels by its use.

The Century for 1886-87.

The *Century* is an illustrated monthly magazine, having a regular circulation of about two hundred thousand copies, often reaching and sometimes exceeding two hundred and twenty five thousand. Chief among its many attractions for the coming year is a serial which has been in active preparation for sixteen years. It is a history of our own country in its most critical time, as set forth in

mauga, by Gen. D. H. Hill; Sherman's March to the Sea, by Generals Howard and Slocum; Generals Q. A. Gillmore, Wm. F. Smith, John Gibbon, Horace Porter, and John S. Mosby will describe special battles and incidents. Stories of naval engagements, prison life, etc., etc., will appear.

NOVELS AND STORIES.

"The Hundredth Man," a novel by Frank R. Stockton, author of "The Lady, or the Tiger?" etc., begins in November. Two novelettes by Geo. W. Cable, stories by Mary Halleck Foote, "Uncle Remus," Julian Hawthorne, Edward Eggleston, and other prominent American authors will be printed during the year.

SPECIAL FEATURES.

(with illustrations) include a series of articles on affairs in Russia and Siberia, by George Kennan, author of tent life in Siberia, who has just returned from a most eventful visit to Siberian prisons; papers on the Food Question, with reference to its bearing on the Labor Problem; English Cathedrals; Dr. Eggleston's Religious Life in the American Colonies; Men and Women of Queen Anne's Reign, by Mrs. Oliphant; Clairvoyance, Spiritualism, Astrology, etc., by the Rev. J. M. Buckley, D. D., editor of the *Christian Advocate*; astronomical papers; articles throwing light on Bible history, etc.

PRICES. A FREE COPY.

Subscription price, \$4.00 a year, 35 cents a number. Dealers, postmasters and the publishers take subscriptions. Send for our beautifully illustrated 24-page catalogue (free), containing full prospectus, etc., including a special offer by which new readers can get back numbers to the beginning of the War Series at a very low price. A specimen copy (back number) will be sent on request. Mention this paper. Can you afford to be without the *Century*.

THE CENTURY CO. New York.

CAN THIS BE TRUE?

Another Revolution Speedily Promised.

A Canton correspondent of the *Commercial Gazette* says:

There is important news here today, which is well corroborated, of a gas-making process that promises to outdo natural gas. The news comes in response to an inquiry to Mr. W. B. Sutler, neighbor of the inventor, J. J. Johnson, of Columbiana, Ohio. Mr. W. B. Sutler is a prominent manufacturer of that place. The principle of the machine is a system of syphons, and the air is forced alternately through water and through oil, resulting in gas. The tests made by Mr. Johnson on the machine first finished by him resulted in getting 450,000 cubic feet of gas from a barrel of oil. After this immense quantity of gas had been made the residue of oil as a lubricator is said to be worth as much as the barrel of oil originally. It is cheaper than daylight, for after getting the light and fuel you have the original value of material you get it from.

Mr. Johnson made a trip to Boston, and had a conference with capitalists regarding the sale of the right to the invention. After his representations chemists from Harvard college were sent to Columbiana to investigate. They reported favorably on it and Johnson was given a million dollars for the right in the United States, with the exception of Pennsylvania, Ohio, Indiana and Illinois. Later he sold the right to these four states, with the exception of Columbiana county to a Pittsburg syndicate for half a million dollars.

As an illuminant it is said to be far superior to the gas manufactured under the ordinary process, and as a fuel it is vastly better than the natural gas. Its heat is intense. A bar of lead was thrust into the blaze and immediately fell apart. From a pipe which issues from Johnson's laboratory, issues a blaze eight feet long that makes an intensely brilliant light.

Drunkness, or Liquor Habit, can be Cured by administering Dr. Hains' Golden Specific.

It can be given in a cup of coffee or tea without the knowledge of the person taking it, effecting a speedy and permanent cure, whether the patient is a moderate drinker or an alcoholic wreck. Thousands of drunkards have been made temperate men who have taken the Golden Specific in their coffee without their knowledge, and to day believe they quit drinking of their own free will. No harmful effects result from its administration. Cures guaranteed. Send for circular and full particulars. Address in confidence Golden Specific Co., 185 Race St., Cincinnati, Ohio.

Excitement in Texas.

Great excitement has been caused in the vicinity of Paris, Tex., by the remarkable recovery of Mr. J. E. Corley, who was so helpless he could not turn in bed, or raise his head; everybody said he was dying of Consumption. A trial bottle of Dr. King's New Discovery was sent him. Finding relief, he bought a large bottle and a box of Dr. King's New Life Pills; by the time he had taken two boxes of Pills and two bottles of Discovery, he was well and gained in flesh thirty-five pounds. Trial bottles of this Great Discovery for Consumption, free at Z. T. Baitzky's.

THE LIFE OF LINCOLN, by his confidential secretaries, John G. Nicolay and Col. John Hay. This great work began with the sanction of President Lincoln, and continued under the authority of his son, the Hon. Robt. T. Lincoln, is the only authoritative record of the life of Abraham Lincoln. Its authors were friends of Lincoln before his presidency; they were most intimately associated with him as private secretaries throughout his term of office, and to them were transferred upon Lincoln's death all his private papers. Here will be told the inside history of the civil war and of President Lincoln's administration, of important details of which have hitherto remained unrevealed, that they might first appear in this authentic history. By reason of the publication of this work,

which has been followed with unflagging interest by a great audience, will occupy less space during the coming year. Gettysburg will be described by Gen. Hunt, (Chief of the Union Artillery), Gen. Longstreet, Gen. E. M. Law, and others; Chicks-

The Cricket's Exchange.

I have a bicycle in good running order which I would like to exchange for a pair of winter clothes; length of leg, thirty-six; and a heavy overcoat.—*Gerald De La Rockiebam*.

I would like to exchange a good "A" tent, with complete camping outfit, for a month's board in a private family. No objection to children or only two meals Sunday.—*Chester A. De Bondacks*.

Any person having anything useful that he would like to exchange for two or three pairs of long stockings, a Norfolk jacket, pair knickerbockers, and an Alpstock, can find a customer by addressing the undersigned. Something heavy or fur-lined preferred.—*Augustus Summerbird*.

I have a good straw hat with a broad ribbon, only worn one season. This is a rare chance for the right kind of a man with something to eat. After to-morrow this offer will be withdrawn.—*M. T. Kerop*.

I have a valuable sun-umbrella, with as new bean out of the family belfew, but which I have consented to part with for sanitary reasons. Gentlemen with unexceptionable references, aving a restaurant ticket and a cape hovarcoat, very long, to dispose of will be accommodated by calling on or addressing—*J. Chumley-Betts Barrois-Barrois, Affanant Club-Ouse*.

Two good bathing-suits and a tennis racket for three square meals. Address, in confidence.—*Harold Prittiboy*.

I will exchange a village cart, nearly new, for a ton of Lackawanna slate, egg size.—*S. K. Mowat*.

Out and About.

Salem thinks of having new water works. Minerva thinks it has fifteen hundred people. The Empire mill in Canton burned down Saturday night.

News must be scarce in the vicinity of Uhrichsville this week, for when the *Chronicle* reached this office, the inside pages presented a fair white expanse of blank paper.

The young men of Canton, several years ago, formed a military organization, and as a result of their energy and organization have succeeded in building a fine and large armory which is a source of pleasure to themselves and an ornament to the city.

The Canton *Repository* wants to have bonds to the amount of fifty thousand dollars issued for permanent street improvements, notwithstanding the fact that there is not yet a foot of housewiser in the town. Heretofore Canton has spent twenty thousand dollars a year for plank street crossings, poor gravel, and grading at thirty cents a yard. Canton likes nothing as well as lakes.

The First Keen Twinge.

As the season advances, the pains and aches by which rheumatism makes itself known, are experienced after every exposure. It is not claimed that Hood's Sarsaparilla is a specific for rheumatism—we doubt if there is, or can be, such a remedy. But the thousands benefited by Hood's Sarsaparilla, warrant us in urging others who suffer from the rheumatism to take it before the first keen twinge.

The Verdict Unanimous.

W. D. Salt, Druggist, Bippis, Ind., testifies: "I can recommend Electric Bitters as the very best remedy. Every bottle sold has given relief in every case. One man took six bottles, and was cured of rheumatism of ten years' standing." Abraham Hare, druggist, Belleville, O., affirms: "The best-selling medicine I have ever handled in my twenty years' experience, is Electric Bitters." Thousands of others have added their testimony, so that the verdict is unanimous that Electric Bitters do cure all diseases of the Liver, Kidneys or Blood. Only a half dollar a bottle at Z. T. Baitzky's Drug Store.

GILMORE'S AROMATIC is a great success, therefore we challenge the world to produce its equal as a restorative for woman. Sold by druggists.

REV. W. FISK REQUA, of Aurora, Ill., says: "I have used Gilmore's Aromatic Wine and find it an excellent household remedy that none ought to do without. Sold by druggists."

REV. HARRIS PECK, of Pavilion, N. Y., says: "I was troubled with Malaria, Bowel Difficulty and sleepless nights, which I found was wearing me out. After taking Aromatic Wine two days I realized great relief, sleeping well, and otherwise feeling like a new man. I cheerfully recommend it to suffering humanity." Sold by druggists.

REV. I. M. Derby, of Linden, N. Y., says: "The Gilmore Aromatic Wine proved a great blessing to my wife." Sold by druggists.

REV. DR. FREELAND, of Fowlerville, N. Y., writes us that two bottles of Gilmore's Aromatic Wine cured his wife of Nervousness and Sleeplessness. Sold by druggists.

If "Shoppell's" Modern Houses had come into existence years ago, there would be fewer square boxes, poor in ventilation, inconvenient in arrangement, and ugly in design, to-day. It tells about everything, even to the smallest kitchen contrivances, and moreover, its suggestions can be carried out by those of moderate means.

1887

Harper's Young People. AN ILLUSTRATED WEEKLY.

Harper's Young People has been called "the model of what a periodical for young people ought to be," and the justice of this commendation is amply sustained by the large circulation it has attained both at home and in Great Britain. This success has been attained by methods that must commend themselves to the judgment of parents, no less than to the tastes of children, namely, by an earnest and well sustained effort to provide the best and most attractive reading for young people at a low price. The illustrations are copious and of a conspicuously high standard of excellence.

An epitome of everything that is attractive and desirable in juvenile literature.—*Boston Courier*.

A weekly feast of good things to the boys and girls in every family which it visits.—*Brooklyn Union*.

It is wonderful in its wealth of pictures, information and interest.—*Christian Advocate, N.Y.*

TERMS: Postage Prepaid. \$2 per Year. Vol. VIII commences Nov. 2, 86.

Single numbers, five cents each. Remittances should be made by post-office money order or draft, to avoid chance of loss. News-papers are not to copy, this advertisement without the express order of Harper & Brothers.

Address HARPER & BROTHERS, New York.

The whole country after having undergone a period of depression is now asking itself, what business has least been affected and uninjured?

Such a business, industry or corporation, that can make a better showing now than before the crisis attracts the attention of capital, merits the confidence of investors and is being eagerly sought for.

There is such a business, and it has heretofore been monopolized by English and Scotch capital until some three hundred millions have been invested in the ranch and cattle business of this great country.

Foremost amongst the strongest, richest and most successful American Companies stand the United States Land and Investment Company, 145 Broadway, New York, which is now offering \$500,000 first mortgage 6 per cent. 10 year bonds, for subscription at 90 cash, or at par, upon a novel installment feature which appeals to the farmer as well as the banker, the clerk and mechanic as well as the millionaire, and to all who desire to invest their savings at better rates of interest than any bank will allow.

The company issues certificates of indebtedness in one and five dollars, each representing an installment, and when the investor has purchased \$50 of these certificates he becomes entitled to a \$100 gold bond, first mortgage, bearing 6 per cent. interest, which he can obtain upon presenting his certificates or forwarding them by letter to the company's office, at 145 Broadway, New York.

The remaining \$50 due on the bond being payable to the company in monthly installments not exceeding \$5.

The bond commences to draw interest on delivery, the same as if fully paid. In addition to which the company gives as a bonus, fee, one fully paid up share of stock of the value of \$25.

Those desiring to buy their bonds outright for cash can do so at 10 per cent. discount in \$100, \$500 or \$1,000 bonds and receive one five or ten shares of stock free. The bonds are secured by property owned absolutely by the company, estimated to be worth \$3,000,000, and this money received from sale of bonds will be invested in cattle, the income from which it is estimated will yield 6 per cent. upon the stock after paying 60 per cent. on the bonds.

Applications are being forwarded in great numbers daily, and all those who desire to subscribe should send at once for prospectuses and full information to the United States Land and Investment Company, 145 Broadway, New York.—*The N. Y. Financier*.

TAKE THE

MT. VERNON & PAN HANDLE ROUTE

The Great Through Line via

The C. A. & C. RAILWAY

P., C. & St. L. and C., St. L. & P. Railroads for all Points South & Southwest.

The only line running the celebrated Pullman Palace Sleeping and Drawing Room Cars Between Cleveland, Akron, Columbus, Cincinnati, Indianapolis and St. Louis.

Passengers holding first-class tickets via this line are entitled to seats in the New and Elegant Pullman Reclining Chair Cars at a nominal charge, leaving Columbus on the Fast Express at 3:55 p. m. daily, arriving at Indianapolis 10:20 p. m., St. Louis 7 a. m., and Kansas City 7:30 p. m. No time running through the States of Ohio, Indiana and Illinois can offer such superior facilities or kindly comfort to its patrons. Rates as low as the lowest.

THE SCHEDULE.

Central or 90th Meridian Time.

In effect Oct. 3, 1886.

GOING SOUTH.				GOING NORTH.			
No. 1.	No. 2.	No. 3.	No. 4.	No. 1.	No. 2.	No. 3.	No. 4.
Express.	Night.	Fast.	Mail.	Express.	Mail.	Night.	Overville.
Cleveland	9:25 a. m.	10:00 a. m.	10:30 a. m.	Cleveland	7:00 p. m.	7:30 p. m.	8:00 p. m.
St. Louis	11:30 a. m.	12:00 p. m.	12:30 p. m.	St. Louis	5:00 p. m.	5:30 p. m.	6:00 p. m.
Indianapolis	1:00 p. m.	1:30 p. m.	2:00 p. m.	Indianapolis	3:30 p. m.	4:00 p. m.	4:30 p. m.
Cincinnati	2:30 p. m.	3:00 p. m.	3:30 p. m.	Cincinnati	2:00 p. m.	2:30 p. m.	3:00 p. m.
Dayton	3:30 p. m.	4:00 p. m.	4:30 p. m.	Dayton	1:00 p. m.	1:30 p. m.	2:00 p. m.
Springfield	4:30 p. m.	5:00 p. m.	5:30 p. m.	Springfield	12:00 p. m.	1:00 p. m.	1:30 p. m.
St. Paul	5:30 p. m.	6:00 p. m.	6:30 p. m.	St. Paul	11:00 a. m.	11:30 a. m.	12:00 p. m.
Chicago	6:30 p. m.	7:00 p. m.	7:30 p. m.	Chicago	10:00 a. m.	10:30 a. m.	11:00 a. m.
St. Louis	7:30 p. m.	8:00 p. m.	8:30 p. m.	St. Louis	9:00 a. m.	9:30 a. m.	10:00 a. m.
Indianapolis	8:30 p. m.	9:00 p. m.	9:30 p. m.	Indianapolis	8:00 a. m.	8:30 a. m.	9:00 a. m.
Cincinnati	9:30 p. m.	10:00 p. m.	10:30 p. m.	Cincinnati	7:00 a. m.	7:30 a. m.	8:00 a. m.
Dayton	10:30 p. m.	11:00 p. m.	11:30 p. m.	Dayton	6:00 a. m.	6:30 a. m.	7:00 a. m.
Springfield	11:30 p. m.	12:00 a. m.	12:30 a. m.	Springfield	5:00 a. m.	5:30 a. m.	6:00 a. m.
St. Paul	12:30 a. m.	1:00 a. m.	1:30 a. m.	St. Paul	4:00 a. m.	4:30 a. m.	5:00 a. m.
Chicago	1:30 a. m.	2:00 a. m.	2:30 a. m.	Chicago	3:00 a. m.	3:30 a. m.	4:00 a. m.
St. Louis	2:30 a. m.	3:00 a. m.	3:30 a. m.	St. Louis	2:00 a. m.	2:30 a. m.	3:00 a. m.
Indianapolis	3:30 a. m.	4:00 a. m.	4:30 a. m.	Indianapolis	1:00 a. m.	1:30 a. m.	2:00 a. m.
Cincinnati	4:30 a. m.	5:00 a. m.	5:30 a. m.	Cincinnati	12:00 a. m.	1:00 a. m.	1:30 a. m.
Dayton	5:30 a. m.	6:00 a. m.	6:30 a. m.	Dayton	11:00 p. m.	11:30 p. m.	12:00 a. m.
Springfield	6:30 a. m.	7:00 a. m.	7:30 a. m.	Springfield	10:00 p. m.	10:30 p. m.	11:00 p. m.
St. Paul	7:30 a. m.	8:00 a. m.	8:30 a. m.	St. Paul	9:00 p. m.	9:30 p. m.	10:00 p. m.
Chicago	8:30 a. m.	9:00 a. m.	9:30 a. m.	Chicago	8:00 p. m.	8:30 p. m.	9:00 p. m.
St. Louis	9:30 a. m.	10:00 a. m.	10:30 a. m.	St. Louis	7:00 p. m.	7:30 p. m.	8:00 p. m.
Indianapolis	10:30 a. m.	11:00 a. m.	11:30 a. m.	Indianapolis	6:00 p. m.	6:30 p. m.	7:00 p. m.
Cincinnati	11:30 a. m.	12:00 p. m.	12:30 p. m.	Cincinnati	5:00 p. m.	5:30 p. m.	6:00 p. m.
Dayton	12:30 p. m.	1:00 p. m.	1:30 p. m.	Dayton	4:00 p. m.	4:30 p. m.	5:00 p. m.
Springfield	1:30 p. m.	2:00 p. m.	2:30 p. m.	Springfield	3:00 p. m.	3:30 p. m.	4:00 p. m.
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Chicago	3:30 p. m.	4:00 p. m.	4:30 p. m.	Chicago	1:00 p. m.	1:30 p. m.	2:00 p. m.
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Indianapolis	5:30 p. m.	6:00 p. m.	6:30 p. m.	Indianapolis	11:00 a. m.	11:30 a. m.	12:00 p. m.
Cincinnati	6:30 p. m.	7:00 p. m.	7:30 p. m.	Cincinnati	10:00 a. m.	10:30 a. m.	11:00 a. m.
Dayton	7:30 p. m.	8:00 p. m.	8:30 p. m.	Dayton	9:00 a. m.	9:30 a. m.	10:00 a. m.
Springfield	8:30 p. m.	9:00 p. m.	9:30 p. m.	Springfield	8:00 a. m.	8:30 a. m.	9:00 a. m.
St. Paul	9:30 p. m.	10:00 p. m.	10:30 p. m.	St. Paul	7:00 a. m.	7:30 a. m.	8:00 a. m.
Chicago	10:30 p. m.	11:00 p. m.	11:30 p. m.	Chicago	6:00 a. m.	6:30 a. m.	7:00 a. m.
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Indianapolis	12:30 a. m.	1:00 a. m.	1:30 a. m.	Indianapolis	4:00 a. m.	4:30 a. m.	5:00 a. m.
Cincinnati	1:30 a. m.	2:00 a. m.	2:30 a. m.	Cincinnati	3:00 a. m.	3:30 a. m.	4:00 a. m.
Dayton	2:30 a. m.	3:00 a. m.	3:30 a. m.	Dayton	2:00 a. m.	2:30 a. m.	3:00 a. m.
Springfield	3:30 a. m.	4:00 a. m.	4:30 a. m.	Springfield	1:00 a. m.	1:30 a. m.	2:00 p. m.
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Chicago	5:30 a. m.	6:00 a. m.	6:30 a. m.	Chicago	11:00 p. m.	11:30 p. m.	12:00 a. m.
St. Louis	6:30 a. m.	7:00 a. m.	7:30 a. m.	St. Louis	10:00 p. m.	10:30 p. m.	11:00 p. m.
Indianapolis	7:30 a. m.	8:00 a. m.	8:30 a. m.	Indianapolis	9:00 p. m.	9:30 p. m.	10:00 p. m.
Cincinnati	8:30 a. m.	9:00 a. m.	9:30 a. m.	Cincinnati	8:00 p. m.	8:30 p. m.	9:00 p. m.
Dayton	9:30 a. m.	10:00 a. m.	10:30 a. m.	Dayton	7:00 p. m.	7:30 p. m.	8:00 p. m.
Springfield	10:30 a. m.	11:00 a. m.	11:30 a. m.	Springfield	6:00 p. m.	6:30 p. m.	7:00 p. m.
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Chicago	12:30 p. m.	1:00 p. m.	1:30 p. m.	Chicago	4:00 p. m.	4:30 p. m.	5:00 p. m.
St. Louis	1:30 p. m.	2:00 p. m.	2:30 p. m.	St. Louis	3:00 p. m.	3:30 p. m.	4:00 p. m.
Indianapolis	2:30 p. m.	3:00 p. m.	3:30 p. m.	Indianapolis	2:00 p. m.	2:30 p. m.	3:00 p. m.
Cincinnati	3:30 p. m.	4:00 p. m.	4:30 p. m.	Cincinnati	1:00 p. m.	1:30 p. m.	2:00 p. m.
Dayton	4:30 p. m.	5:00 p. m.	5:30 p. m.	Dayton	12:00 p. m.	1:00 p. m.	1:30 p. m.
Springfield	5:30 p. m.	6:00 p. m.	6:30 p. m.	Springfield	11:00 a. m.	11:30 a. m.	12:00 p. m.
St. Paul	6:30 p. m.	7:00 p. m.	7:30 p. m.	St. Paul	10:00 a. m.	10:30 a. m.	11:00 a. m.
Chicago	7:30 p. m.	8:00 p. m.	8:30 p. m.	Chicago	9:00 a. m.	9:30 a. m.	10:00 a. m.
St. Louis	8:30 p. m.	9:00 p. m.	9:30 p. m.	St. Louis	8:00 a. m.	8:30 a. m.	9:00 a. m.
Indianapolis	9:30 p. m.	10:00 p. m.	10:30 p. m.	Indianapolis	7:00 a. m.	7:30 a. m.	8:00 a. m.
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Dayton	11:30 p. m.	12:00 a. m.	12:30 a. m.	Dayton	5:00 a. m.	5:30 a. m.	6:00 a. m.
Springfield	12:30 a. m.	1:00 a. m.	1:30 a. m.	Springfield	4:00 a. m.	4:30 a. m.	5:00 a. m.
St. Paul	1:30 a. m.	2:00 a. m.	2:30 a. m.	St. Paul	3:00 a. m.	3:30 a. m.	4:00 a. m.
Chicago	2:30 a. m.	3:00 a. m.	3:30 a. m.	Chicago	2:00 a. m.	2:30 a. m.	3:00 a. m.
St. Louis	3:30 a. m.	4:00 a. m.	4:30 a. m.	St. Louis	1:00 a. m.	1:30 a. m.	2:00 a. m.
Indianapolis	4:30 a. m.	5:00 a. m.	5:30 a. m.	Indianapolis	12:00 a. m.	1:00 a. m.	1:30 a. m.
Cincinnati	5:30 a. m.	6:00 a. m.	6:30 a. m.	Cincinnati	11:00 p. m.	11:30 p. m.	12:00 a. m.
Dayton	6:30 a. m.	7:00 a. m.	7:30 a. m.	Dayton	10:00 p. m.	10:30 p. m.	11:00 p. m.
Springfield	7:30 a. m.	8:00 a. m.	8:30 a. m.	Springfield	9:00 p. m.	9:30 p. m.	10:00 p. m.
St. Paul	8:30 a. m.	9:00 a. m.	9:30 a. m.	St. Paul	8:00 p. m.	8:30 p. m.	9:00 p. m.
Chicago	9:30 a. m.	10:00 a. m.	10:30 a. m.	Chicago	7:00 p. m.	7:30 p. m.	8:00 p. m.
St. Louis	10:30 a. m.	11:00 a. m.	11:30 a. m.	St. Louis	6:00 p. m.	6:30 p. m.	7:00 p. m.
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Cincinnati	12:30 p. m.	1:00 p. m.	1:30 p. m.	Cincinnati	4:00 p. m.	4:30 p. m.	5:00 p. m.
Dayton	1:30 p. m.	2:00 p. m.	2:30 p. m.	Dayton	3:00 p. m.	3:30 p. m.	4:00 p. m.
Springfield	2:30 p. m.	3:00 p. m.	3:30 p. m.	Springfield	2:00 p. m.	2:30 p. m.	3:00 p. m.
St. Paul	3:30 p. m.	4:00 p. m.	4:30 p. m.	St. Paul	1:00 p. m.	1:30 p. m.	2:00 p. m.
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Indianapolis	1:30 a. m.	2:00 a. m.	2:30 a. m.	Indianapolis	3:00 a. m.	3:30 a. m.	4:00 a. m.
Cincinnati	2:30 a. m.	3:00 a. m.	3:30 a. m.	Cincinnati	2:00 a. m.	2:30 a. m.	3:00 a. m.
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Chicago	1:30 p. m.	2:00 p. m.	2:30 p. m.	Chicago	3:00 p. m.	3:30 p. m.	4:00 p. m.
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Dayton	12:30 a. m.	1:00 a. m.	1:30 a. m.	Dayton	4:00 a. m.	4:30 a. m.	5:00 a. m.
Springfield	1:30 a. m.	2:00 a. m.	2:30 a. m.	Springfield	3:00 a. m.	3:30 a. m.	4:00 a. m.
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St. Paul	11:30 p. m.	12:00 a. m.	12:30 a. m.	St. Paul	5:00 a. m.	5:30 a. m.	6:00 a. m.
Chicago	12:30 a. m.	1:00 a. m.	1:30 a. m.	Chicago	4:00 a. m.	4:30 a. m.	

Massillon Independent.

ESTABLISHED IN 1868.

ROBERT P. SKINNER, SAMUEL R. WEIRICH,
PUBLISHED BY**SKINNER & WEIRICH,**Opera House Block,
MASSILLON, OHIO.**TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.**One Year \$1.00
Six Months75
Three Months50

Contributions on subjects of general and local interest are solicited and the use of the columns of this paper to advertise proper notices is urged. Advertising rates will be furnished upon application.

FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 26, 1886.

Notice.

THE INDEPENDENT OFFERS NO premiums whatever, and has no clubbing list, and only offers itself at the regular subscription price per year. It does not propose to work up any outside journal's patronage at his own expense.

Will General Kennedy resign?

Will somebody please answer truthfully, what is the fuel of the future?

The slack of the Tuscarawas valley coal mines may prove yet to be better than gold.

The Ohio canal may have a great future before it, but if it has, it is a long way off.

The victory of Campbell over Congressman Little is more notorious than glorious.

Limaville is a virtuous town in this county whose jail has not sheltered a single culprit in the last year.

The State Board of Health has done just exactly nothing toward restoring the water of Tuscarawas river to its original purity.

The hearts of the women of this county should go out toward Mayor Grace, of New York, for he has just appointed two ladies upon the Board of Education.

Massillon tried to get natural gas and did not fail. The people here simply stopped. Navarre business men are now going to bore a well, and the result is awaited with great interest in this city.

The library project grows daily in strength, and its enthusiasm. A preliminary meeting of the movers in the scheme will be held in about ten days. By all means let us have a library.

The principal business transacted by the Massillon Board of Health within the last six months has been to make rules for its own government. After the performance of that arduous task the board adjourned presumably for the winter season.

There is an ordinance in existence which forbids the erection of street signs. It was not intended as an arbitrary regulation, and business men should feel enough pride in the appearance of the streets to induce them to obey this city law without being pressed to do so.

Colonel "Tom" Ochiltree has a level head, and it was never more so, than when he said: "I wish my chances of heaven were as great the chances of Mr. Blaine being the next President of the United States. He will be renominated by his party and elected as certain as fate. Nothing can stop it."

Seven hundred and fifty of nine hundred telephone subscribers in Rochester have discontinued the use of their instruments, and have bound themselves together for the purpose of making the operating company reduce their rates. The business men of other cities who have not the courage to take a determined stand against the imposition of extortionate rates, are encouraging the Rochester people and awaiting the result with interest.

If Mr. Smith's claims for his gas furnace are realized and there is every prospect that they will be, he will have demonstrated that a good gas can be made for a mere song. If that is the case, it seems only a question of a short time, unless something cheaper comes up, before manufacturers generally, in this city, will build gas machines. And looking further into the future, it is not difficult to believe that the time is close at hand when gas will come into use for every household purpose.

After having carefully clipped the articles sent from Canton about some Columbiana county man's great scheme for illuminating the world with a barrel of oil mixed with air, and having commented on the same, a dispatch comes from Philadelphia ridiculing the whole scheme, and pronouncing it impossible. The dispatch is probably correct. The method of securing a cheap fuel now being tried here, has, however, proved to be practical, and will now receive more attention.

It seems that this part of Ohio has a great part to play in the history of manufacturers fuel. In Massillon at the present time, one-third of the coal product of Ohio, is sent out into the world for actual use, and in one of our mills a new machine for the reduction of coal to gas is being experimented with; down in Navarre they are working for natural gas; and over the border, in Columbiana county, according to the *Canton Repository*, there is a man who proposes to run the machinery of the world through the medium of oil and water.

Alliance wants to be a county seat. So does Massillon. Canton is already. Since the three cities have all agreed that they want to be county seats, why should not their wishes be gratified? Massillon wants a little slice of Wayne and Alliance a piece of Columbiana. Geographical lines are nothing unless they mean something. When the utility of a land division is lost it is time to dispense with it. Then the parts of this county are each big enough and each of the three cities is a natural center. Thus two of the towns are greatly inconvenienced. Moreover, when there is less territory there is less corruption. The Stark county court house has not a savory reputation. Therefore a new arrangement would be healthful. The cities of Alliance and Massillon would doubtless bear the greater part of the burden of new buildings. By all means let us have two new counties.

LET US BE THANKFUL.

Tomorrow will be Thanksgiving day! And Massillon is thankful! Especially are the printers joyful. It will be a day off.

The workmen will feast upon plenty. For there is plenty of work.

The carpenters and masons will make merry. They have many contracts.

The coal men are happy. Because they have too much to do.

The glass and iron men have caught the festive spirit. They have barely time enough to be thankful.

All our merchants, manufacturers, and tradesmen are rejoicing for the healthfulness in which they find their several callings.

And the city of Massillon as a whole is feeling exceedingly well. And why? Because her light taxes do not hold her down, and she goes ahead increasing and multiplying. Because her streets are the brightest in Ohio; because her water works will be the finest in Ohio; because her sewers are keeping her people healthy; because her schools stand well; because her jail is empty and her churches full; because she is going to have a library, because she is going to have a board of trade; because her products are becoming better known all over the world; because less raw and more finished material leaves her limits; because she has plenty to eat, plenty to drink, plenty to wear, with some to send away; because she has plenty of work, plenty of play, and because a healthy prosperity smiles upon her. Therefore is Massillon very thankful, and can wish no better than that the same prosperity may light upon every town and county in the United States.

THE POOR WE HAVE ALWAYS.

This paper which we call our Thanksgiving number, is brim full of good Thanksgiving matter, and it should be read in the proper Thanksgiving spirit. Six columns inside are for our readers to peruse for pleasure only, but when the page is turned and the communications on the subjects of the Fairmount Children's Home, and the Massillon Industrial School come to be read, let them appeal to your hearts and to your pockets. Both the institutions were planned to help the poor little ones. Poverty is always pitiful, but it cannot be more touching than

when born by the children. Therefore let both letters move every reader of the INDEPENDENT, in some way, to identify himself with one or both of these great charities. And if some kindly soul will substantially act upon all that has been said about the Kendall Charity School, if he has never done anything useful in his life before, he can then say, that he has not lived in vain.

AT THE SUPREME COURT.**MCGREGOR MAKES AN ANSWER IN DEFENSE.****The Best Part of the Answer and Reply.**

The following is the most interesting part of the answer by the defense, in the mandamus case, before the Ohio Supreme Court:

The said defendants further answering allege that by the resignation of the said Leininger of the office of coroner of said Stark county on the 10th of September A. D. 86, as aforesaid, both the offices of sheriff and coroner became vacant, and by virtue of section 1208 of the Revised Statutes of the State of Ohio the commissioners of said county duly appointed said Augustus Leininger to fill the vacancy so created in said office of sheriff for the unexpired term of said James Lee, deceased, which commenced as aforesaid on the first Monday of January, A. D. 1886, and to continue until the first Monday of January, A. D. 1888.

That said Augustus Leininger thereupon accepted said appointment and duly gave bond and took the oath of office prescribed for the sheriff and that said Leininger by virtue of said appointment and qualification became and is entitled to hold his said office of sheriff until the first Monday of January, A. D. 1888; that is until the expiration of the term of the sheriff whose place he fills under said appointment.

The sheriff of said county at least fifteen days before the holding of the general election in said state on the second day of November A. D. 1886 issued and published his proclamation of the time and place of holding said election in said county and of the officers at that time to be chosen but there being no vacancy in said office of sheriff, and no sheriff, to be elected at said election that officer was not named in said proclamation as one of the officers to be chosen at said election, and it was not known or understood to the electoral body of said county that a sheriff was to be elected at said election on the 2d day of November A. D. 1886, and for that reason a majority of the qualified electors of that county did not vote for any person as a candidate to fill said office.

That there was no vacancy in the office of sheriff of said county when said general election was held in said county on the said 2d of November, A. D. 1886, and that the said office would not become vacant by the expiration of the term of office of said appointee, Augustus Leininger, until the first Monday of January, A. D. 1888; and that no votes could be legally cast for the office of sheriff of said county at said election.

And these respondents were advised and believed, and still believe, that in view of the facts herein stated they could not properly and lawfully count and make an abstract of the votes cast as aforesaid for said relator, and for that reason they did not count or make an abstract of any votes cast at said election for sheriff, and said McGregor, clerk as aforesaid, is advised and believes that he cannot properly and legally issue to said relator a certificate of election to said office of sheriff.

Wherefore respondents pray to be hence dismissed with their costs herein expended.

THE REPLY.

The following is the reply made by the plaintiffs:

The relator for reply to answer says: He denies that Augustus Leininger, by virtue of his appointment by the commissioners of Stark county Ohio, to fill the vacancy in the office of sheriff, as stated in the answer, is entitled to fill the office of sheriff of said county until the first Monday of January, 1888. On the contrary he is only entitled to hold his office by virtue of said appointment until the first Monday of January, 1887, at which time the period for which his said appointment will entitle him to serve in the place of sheriff will expire. He denies that he illegally assumed to be a candidate for the office of sheriff at the election of the 2d of November, 1886, or that any votes were so illegally cast for him for sheriff at said election, or that he claims that any votes were so illegally cast for him.

And the relator denies that it was not known, or understood, to the electoral body of said county that a sheriff was to be elected at said election, or that by reason thereof a majority of the qualified electors of said county did not vote for any person as a candidate for sheriff. In fact a majority of nearly 1,000 of the qualified voters of said county did vote at said election for some candidate for the office of sheriff. And he further denies that no votes could be legally

EXTRAORDINARY.

The greatest sale on record began Saturday, Nov. 13th, at Watkins' old dry goods stand in the assignment of H. J. Watkins.

The assignee has sold the entire stock to A. L. Watkins & Co., of Pittsburg, who are now in possession and busily engaged marking goods down, and will open Saturday morning, November 13th.

This Immense Stock Comprises the most Complete Assortment of Dry Goods, Notions, Cloaks, Boots & Shoes In Stark county and must be sold out regardless of cost.

A. L. WATKINS & CO.,
No. 20 East Main St., Massillon, O.

cast for sheriff at said election, and alleges that the law required the voters of said county to elect a sheriff at said election. And all allegations of the answer not herein specially admitted or denied, or which controvert the allegations of the petition are denied.

Some Facts about the Industrial School.

We have had our third meeting, with an attendance of 236 scholars, 27 teachers and 3 officers. Now we are prepared to tell a sympathizing public our wants for the year. In the first place we want teachers. This want is not original with us, for nearly all Christian enterprises are clamoring for help, and many are suffered to languish and die from the lack of earnest workers. This was the case in our Lord's time, and his admonition, "Pray ye, therefore, the Lord of the harvest, to send forth laborers into the harvest," is pertinent to the case in hand. Many ladies have not the time to come every Saturday, and yet feel a deep interest in our work. We would invite them to come when they can; we will be always in need of substitutes, and "second fiddle" is as necessary to harmony as the "first violin."

Of course we want money—who does not? But for this we do not beg, as the generosity of friends last year has started us with enough money in the treasury to pay our rent for some time. What we feel warranted in asking for are the following articles, and the list is large enough for all to select something within the range of the fluttest or the fattest pocket book: calico, gingham, bleached muslin, flannel, cotton flannel, needles—No. 8 and 9, thread, all colors, but especially white, No. 5 and 6; yarns, worsteds; buttons, of bone, porcelain and pearl; cheap edging; empty bags and thimbles. We mention these all at once because of the excellent bargains obtainable in dry goods, and hoping that the merchants themselves will consider this method of "clearing out" which must be done, you know.

A search in rag bags would unearth calico patterns suitable for patch work and woolen rags suitable for carpet rags. We need more Gospel Hymn books to ensure a hearty and enjoyable opening service. Many of our children are poor, and we will no doubt find many opportunities to relieve many cases of abject want. Therefore, half-worn clothing, shoes, hats, mittens, hoods and orders for groceries will be very acceptable. To which modest list of facts we would add that the purpose of this school is to encourage habits of industry and usefulness among Massillon children, and that visitors will be heartily welcome to our sessions, Saturday afternoon.

All donations may be sent to: People's Hall, Saturday afternoon, between the hours of 2 and 4 o'clock or to the homes of Mrs. Clement Russell or Mrs. H. J. Watkins.

M. A. D.

RAILROAD MATTERS.

The *Huron Reporter* says that 350,000 feet of lumber have arrived at that point for shipment over the Wheeling & Lake Erie railway.

Poor old Norwalk nearly bankrupted herself to get the Wheeling & Lake Erie railroad shops located there, and now, according to an interview in the *Toledo Bee*, Manager Woodford says they will be moved to Toledo. It is hard luck.

The situation of the Wheeling depot is on Cherry street between Champlain street and Woodruff avenue, opposite Haymarket Square. It is only five minutes walk to the court house, Memorial building and the postoffice, and eight minutes from the Produce Exchange.

The Metropolitan Street Car line runs to and from the Wheeling depot, passing the postoffice and all the principal hotels in the city, thus enabling the traveling public to reach any point between the water works, West Toledo and La-

grange street at a cost of only 5 cents fare.

The *Index* says that a street railway between Dover and New Philadelphia is now talked of. Not very much talked of. A charter was granted ten years ago, but there are no ties laid yet, and not likely to be. Our railroad facilities lessen the prospect of street cars.—*Caval Dover Reporter*.

The transfer of the L. S. & M. S. depot to a point situated above the Lake Shore round house, leaves the Wheeling & Lake Erie depot the most centrally located of any depot in the city of Toledo, and passengers travelling between Norwalk, Monroeville, Bellevue, Clyde, Fremont, Oak Harbor and Toledo, will now appreciate its location by reason of its easy access to business.

Catarrh Cured

Catarrh is a very prevalent disease, with distressing and offensive symptoms. Hood's Sarsaparilla gives ready relief and speedy cure, from the fact it acts through the blood, and thus reaches every part of the system.

"I suffered with catarrh fifteen years. Took Hood's Sarsaparilla and I am not troubled any with catarrh, and my general health is much better." T. W. LILLIS, Postal Clerk Chicago & St. Louis Railroad.

"I suffered with catarrh 6 or 8 years; tried many wonderful cures, inhalers, etc., spending nearly one hundred dollars without benefit. I tried Hood's Sarsaparilla, and was greatly improved." M. A. ABNEY, Worcester, Mass.

Hood's Sarsaparilla is characterized by three peculiarities: 1st, the combination of remedial agents; 2d, the proportion; 3d, the process of securing the active medicinal qualities. The result is a medicine of unusual strength, effecting cures hitherto unknown. Send for book containing additional evidence.

"Hood's Sarsaparilla tones up my system, purifies my blood, sharpens my appetite, and seems to make me over." J. J. THOMPSON, Register of Deeds, Lowell, Mass.

"Hood's Sarsaparilla beats all others, and is worth its weight in gold." I. BARRINGTON, 130 Bank Street, New York City.

Hood's Sarsaparilla
Sold by all druggists. \$1; six for \$5. Made only by C. I. HOOD & CO., Lowell, Mass.

100 Doses One Dollar.

Real Estate!**James R. Dunn,**

—Administrator of the—

Estate of Kent Jarvis,**Dealer in Real Estate.**

Offers for sale a large list of city property, etc., consisting of

Fine Business Property, Well Located Residence Property, And Nearly 200 Splendid Building Lots.

All for sale on the most reasonable terms

Will Build Houses

for purchasers of lots when desired, giving long time for back payments. Remember these lots are scattered all over the city.

JOHN PAUL & CO.,

—DEALERS IN—

Stone & Coal.

Office in McLain's Building, cor. Main and Erie streets.

Yard on Tremont Street,

Opposite Kitchen's Mill.

FLAGGING

and all kinds of Sawed Stone on hand at yard.

2-ly

MOUNT UNION COLLEGE,

A good school to attend at a thorough Literary, Normal Business and Musical education. Building 20 minutes drive from Alliance Station, O. Telephone 77. Persons thinking of going away to schools should by all means send for our catalogue. Correspondence solicited. Address, PROF. OSWALD L. SHUKK, A. M., Secretary, Mt. Union, Stark county, Ohio.

John Baker Thompson,
Caterer, Baker,

—AND—

Confectioner,

Oysters are received every day and are served in every style in the Dining Rooms attached to the store.

Ice Cream, Sherbet and Cake furnished to parties, and personal supervision given.

Sole agent for the sale of the celebrated Fleischman's Compressed Yeast.

42 E. Main Street,
MASSILLON, OHIO.

Cabinet Work.**AMOS GIROD,**

a number of years past an employee of the late Peter Shauf, will continue the business as before, manufacturing

Bank and Store Counters, Saloon and Bar Fixtures,

—AND—

General Cabinet Work.

Also has control of the

Shauf Dry Cold Air Refrigerator, for Saloons, Groceries, Butchers and Private Use.

I would respectfully ask the public to give me a call, promising to give satisfaction in all work, and prices very low. Shop just back of North Street High School Building.

Yours truly,
Amos Girod.

June 12.

A. J. Humberger & Son.**SPECIALTIES.****Fine Lace Curtains****" Embroideries****" Dress Goods****" Parasols.****Call and inspect the Bar-****ains we can show you in Hosiery.****Duff's****COLLEGE.**

Pittsburg, Pa.

The oldest and best appointed Institution for obtaining a business Education. For circulars address,
P. DUFF & SONS.

L. L. SHERTZER,**THE PHOTOGRAPHER.**

First-class work in all branches of Photography.

SOUTH ERIE STREET.

LOCAL HAPPENINGS.

Discovered this Week by Independent Investigators.

Go to the Bazaar for a square meal. Gas stoves are now becoming popular. Dinners and suppers served daily at the M. E. Bazaar.

Wednesday, December 1, is "Turkey Day" at the Bazaar.

Do your buying for Christmas at the M. E. Ladies' Bazaar.

The Episcopal Dime Society will meet at the rectory Friday evening.

Russell & Company are having electric lights located through their works.

Exactly \$2,500 were netted by the German Roman Catholics at the late fair.

The postoffice will be open on Thanksgiving day from 8 to 10 a. m. and from 2 to 4 p. m.

Corns & Son have added a boiling furnace to their plant, to keep up the supply of muck iron.

Columbus dispatches say that the Rock Hill Coal Company of Massillon has been incorporated.

Mrs. Merrill, the mother of Mrs. T. B. Bender and of D. M. Merrill, died on last Saturday afternoon.

Thanksgiving services will be held in the First Methodist church on Thursday. Sermon by the pastor, the Rev. J. R. Mills.

Messrs. Warwick & Justus will celebrate Thanksgiving in their elegant office in the Warwick block, having moved in on Wednesday.

At the State Labor Assembly now in session at Dayton, Messrs. Roger Evans and James West, of Massillon, were appointed to positions on the State committee of that order.

The Main street electric light circuit is over twenty miles long, and the other ones much shorter. When the company is permanently settled, the long circuit will probably be divided.

At the Sippo mills three car-loads of wheat are being used daily, and have been for four months. In the past three months this supply has all come from inside the confines of Stark county.

The first quarterly meeting of this conference year will be held at the Methodist church next Sunday. There will be preparatory services next Saturday evening. The new presiding elder will be present.

The old gas well drilled by Corns & Son, near the rolling mill, was not drilled in vain, after all. The firm has secured a permanent supply of pure water, sufficient for all their boilers, something they never had before.

There will be a young folks' entertainment at the Christian chapel Thursday evening at 7 o'clock, to which everybody is invited. On this occasion the little people will break their eggs and devote the proceeds to the organ fund.

The wheat crop in this county, the most of which finds its market in Massillon, is a million and a half bushels in excess of last year, besides being of an extraordinary good quality. Between two-thirds and three-fourths of the yield is still in the hands of the farmers.

Messrs. Warwick & Justus, being very much cramped for room, are building a two-story, 22x50 addition to the Sippo Mill. It will be used principally as a warehouse, and will have a capacity of two thousand barrels of flour, eight car loads of bran, and seven car loads of middlings.

Columbus Bader has a commendable enterprise on foot. He is going to begin the manufacture of cutlery on a small scale next month, and has already rented a forge, and engaged a Swiss workman for the purpose. Large knives will be made to order. If the business is successful, its scope will be enlarged.

Jacob Stansberry, the good old circus man, died on Sunday at Millersburg. A generation ago his show wintered near Massillon, and it was with him, and with the same times it now plays, that our Big Six Band earned its reputation. The circus long ago broke up, and nothing remains of it but a decrepit calico horse and the original Big Six Band.

Mr. H. J. Crowley describes the electric light station now going up in glowing words. He says that for perfection of detail there will be nothing superior to it in Ohio. The machinery will be so arranged that visitors can examine it easily, and the apparatus will be the best manufactured. The company hopes to be in its new quarters within a month.

An open meeting under the auspices of Perry Grange, will be held in Grange Hall, Massillon, O., on December 4th, the anniversary of the order of P. of H. H. Talcott of Ashtabula, Wm. Myers, of Fulton and J. F. Nies of Canton are expected to be present to address the meeting. There will also be music, essays, recitations, and the following question for discussion: Resolved, That farmers should organize. Forenoon and afternoon session. Dinner will be served in the hall. All are invited.

The ladies of the M. E. Church will hold their annual bazaar in the rooms of their church, commencing November 30 and continuing until December 2. Dinners and suppers will be served daily; dinners 35 cents, suppers 25 cents. A time at the door to be paid by all who do not take their meals. This will be a good time to secure Christmas

presents, as there will be a large variety of articles both fancy and useful offered for sale. The proceeds are to be appropriated toward the completion of the auditorium of the new church. Grateful for past patronage, the public and all friends are cordially invited to favor us with their presence.

PERSONALITIES.

The Matters that Agitate the Society World.

Miss Lulu Savidge is the guest of Canton friends.

Mr. M. A. Richeimer has gone to Florida for his health.

Miss Roberts is visiting Miss Mary Beatty, on East Main street.

Miss Scott, of Washington, D. C., is visiting Mr. and Mrs. James H. Hunt.

Columbus Bader unfortunately broke his leg in Canton on Monday. He was removed to his home in this city.

At the U. B. Parsonage, Nov. 17, by Rev. B. F. Booth, Mr. Daniel Berar and Miss Emma Ralston were married.

Mr. Ira M. Adams, of the Schnyler Company, has returned to his home in this city after a business trip in the far west.

Miss Mira B. Merwin, of Massillon, is instructing a class in instrumental music at this place. She is a fine musician.—Canton Fulton Signal.

Mr. Frank Shepley was quietly married Wednesday morning at St. Mary's church, to Miss Lizzie Yaest. After a short trip they will return to this city, where friends await them with congratulations.

Mr. Jan Kee, the popular and handsome young Chinaman, will leave on Friday for Canton, China, where he will remain one year, after which he will return to his home in this city. The rumor is that he is going to get his Yum-Yum. A year will tell.

Mr. and Mrs. C. L. Peacock organized a large ladies' and gentlemen's dancing class in the new Hotel Conrad hall, on Tuesday night. The young people have been looking forward to their coming with a good deal of pleasurable anticipation, and the weekly lessons are expected to be very enjoyable and will commence December 1. A class of misses and masters will be formed as soon as large enough number can be obtained.

Ammonia in Baking Powder.

Among the recent discoveries in science and chemistry, none is more important than the uses to which common ammonia can be properly put as a leavening agent, and which indicate that this familiar salt is hereafter to perform an active part in the preparation of our daily food.

The carbonate of ammonia is an exceedingly volatile substance. Place a small portion of it upon a knife and hold over a flame, and it will almost immediately be entirely developed into gas and pass off into the air. The gas thus formed is a simple composition of nitrogen and hydrogen. No residue is left from the ammonia. This gives it its superiority as a leavening power over soda and cream of tartar used alone and has induced its use as a supplement to these articles. A small quantity of ammonia in the dough is effective in producing bread that is lighter, sweeter and more wholesome than that risen by any other leavening agent. When it is acted upon by the heat of baking the leavening gas that raises the dough is liberated. In this act it uses itself up, as it were, the ammonia is entirely diffused, leaving no trace or residuum whatever. The light, fluffy, flaky appearance, so desirable in biscuits, etc., and so sought after by professional cooks, is said to be imparted to them only by the use of this agent.

The bakers and baking powder manufacturers producing the finest goods have been quick to avail themselves of this useful discovery, and the hand-somest and best bread and cake are now largely risen by the aid of ammonia, combined of course with other leavening material.

Ammonia is one of the best known products of the laboratory. If, as seems to be justly claimed for it, the application of its properties to the purposes of cooking results in giving us lighter and more wholesome bread, biscuit and cake, it will prove a boon to the dyspeptic humanity, and will speedily force its self into general use into the new field to which science has assigned it.—Scientific American.

Something worth Seeing.

One of the most tasteful bits of fresco painting in this city has just been finished by the well known artists, the Bryant Brothers, in the new Odd Fellow's Hall, in the Warwick Block. Many visitors call to see it, and there are none who do not admire the harmony of the colors, the appropriateness of the design, and the excellence of the execution. The entire work is in modern style, and was planned especially for this hall. The frieze design includes all the Odd Fellow's jewels worked on in a clever and artistic manner. The ceiling is, however, the most attractive, and every examination reveals something new. Four medallions contain the emblems of the order, one being especially interesting, showing a book in the perspective. Members of the lodge are greatly pleased, and may well be proud of it. The firm has secured a contract for the new Methodist church in Wooster, the contract being awarded unanimously over Cleveland competitors.

A Card.

We wish to extend our sincere thanks to kind neighbors and friends for their kindness and sympathy during the sickness and death of our aged mother.

MR. AND MRS. BENDER.

IS IT A REVOLUTION?

A REMARKABLE FURNACE

JUST BUILT IN THE CORNS IRON WORKS.

Whose Maker Claims That By Its Use

Manufacturers can make a ton of slack, do the work of four tons of lump coal.

Some people have at times thought it queer that Massillon, with its coal interests, should be the first to utilize a new fuel, or to discover one, believing that success if attained, would be a blow to our mining business, the loss of which would not compensate us for the gain in another direction. But this is a narrow minded view, and far seeing people know well, that mineral wealth can never depreciate, and if thrown aside for one thing, it will be adapted for something else.

And therefore, the business men of Massillon made two attempts to secure natural gas, and it is hoped, will not despair because good fortune has not been theirs.

A few weeks ago a paragraph appeared in this paper, which stated that Messrs. Joseph Corns & Son were building a Smith Regenerative Gas Furnace in their iron mills. It may have been read with only moderate interest, yet if the claim set forth for it, should be fully realized, it will, so far as Massillon is concerned, favored as it is with an abundance of pure slack coal, make us comparatively independent of natural gas or of competitors who may use it.

Nothing could exceed the simplicity of the furnace, built by M. V. Smith, M. E., yet nothing could be more difficult to describe. It consists of two parts, the gas generator, and the furnace in which the iron is heated.

On the east side of the mill, the brick generator may be seen. Slack coal is slowly burned in an air tight furnace, and a steam jet is forced under the grate bars decomposing the coal. Thus water gas is made, and its makers claim that through the agency of the steam, fifty per cent. more gas is obtained from a given amount of coal. The hydrogen of the steam, combines with the carbon, forming a carburated hydrogen. The oxygen combines and a carbonic acid gas is produced which passes off through the stack.

The gas or carburated hydrogen enters the mill through a long and crooked passage, and becomes cool by the time it reaches the furnace. The peculiarity of this furnace is its length. It is forty feet long by nine feet wide. At both ends a checker work of fire brick is built through which the gas can freely pass, and in the middle a space sixteen feet long is allotted to the iron. The gas enters at one end, comes in contact with an air flue, and a fierce heat is produced. The draft leads it over the forty feet of length of the furnace, carries it down through the checker work to the end of the furnace opposite to where it enters, and it makes its exit through passages exactly like the ones through which it enters. It follows, that the end of the furnace where the gas enters, is hotter than the other, and so the iron for immediate use is taken from that end, while in the other end, other iron is becoming slowly heated. When the iron in one end has been removed to the rolls, a valve is turned, the gas enters through the other end of the furnace, thus removing the fierce heat to that end, and passes through the flue in which it before entered. This done, the empty end of the furnace is again filled with cold iron, which is slowly heated.

This is all there is to the Smith furnace, but what is the result? The builder claims that by its use, one thousand pounds of slack costing seventy-five cents a ton, will do the work, which under the old system, required a ton of the best Massillon lump coal costing two dollars a ton. A furnace of this kind costs in the neighborhood of three thousand dollars and represents an investment of three times as much as the ordinary furnace, in which the richest part of the coal, pours out of the end of a huge stack, in a black mass.

More than this, an increase of between thirty and forty per cent. in the production is obtained, so that the reduction in the price of fuel not considered, the capacity of the Corns' Iron Works, by this addition, is increased almost fifty per cent.

Now whether Mr. Smith can really make eighteen and one quarter cents as far as one dollar is a question undecided, Mr. Corns not being willing yet to venture a statement. The furnace has only been in operation two weeks, and as a matter of course, the men have had to learn how to handle it, and have not secured results as good as they will in the future. But nothing but very trivial troubles have yet been dealt with. Mr. Corns is free to say that the coal account has been very materially lessened, but he could not reduce the amount to figures. Enough, however, was said for the investigator to know that they are highly pleased, and Mr. Archer Corns intimated that it was only a question of time before gas would be applied all over the mill in the place of coal.

Speaking with the latter on the comparative expense of natural and water gas he said: "The owners of Pittsburgh gas have a monopoly. The gas companies satisfy themselves as to what

a manufacturer has been paying for coal, and then offer him natural gas for ten per cent. less than that amount, and also save him the trouble and expense of handling ashes and coal. But we can do much better with our furnace, although in the beginning we are obliged to invest a considerable amount in it. When a man owns his own well, his gas costs nothing except the expense of laying a pipe, and we can not do quite so well."

Should long experience prove the Smith furnace to be all that it promises, Massillon manufacturers have a future considerably brightened. Immense quantities of slack can here be had, and that of the very best quality too. Natural gas will no longer have any terrors if we fail to get it, though its development would be welcomed. Not half a dozen of these furnaces are in use, and no rolling mill has had one for more than two months. That Corns & Son will have all possible success in its use is hoped for by all, and deserved by them.

Christmas for the Children's Home.

The Fairmount Children's Home does not need an introduction to the good people of Massillon, for they have often heard of it, and are interested in the benevolent work it is doing. It numbers amongst its trustees one of our townsmen, C. F. Ricks, Esq., who for several years has been most earnest and faithful in working for the welfare of the Home. The institution has now entered its tenth year, and without doubt the counties of Stark and Columbiana turned their charity into excellent purpose when they established this home, for those unfortunate children whose parents are wholly unable to care for them, and who would become a public charge, were it not for the open doors of the home.

Massillon and Perry township have sent thirty children to this place, and of these, twenty-five are still there. The five have been taken into good families where they are kindly provided for. The children received there are furnished with all the necessities to make them comfortable, but the Board of Trustees does not provide a Christmas for them, and the several towns of the two counties spoken of, have in turn made up a box to gladden the hearts of these children, who have no fond mamma's and papa's, or dear good grandpa's and grandma's to delight in making Christmas time the merriest time of all the year for the little ones they love. This winter the box falls to the generosity of Massillon people, who are never behind in a good work of this kind. Last year Canton sent out a box so crammed with good things, as to make the one hundred and fifty children of the Home conduct themselves not like one, but each one, like a hundred and fifty. Of the number now in the school, twenty-six are under six years of age. From this age they range to sixteen, and each one must have a Christmas present. Twenty-five dolls will be required, about one hundred pocket knives, collarettes, ribbons, toys, games, candies and nuts, and money for periodicals. Not less than fifty dollars will be needed to make the requisite purchases. Second hand toys will be acceptable if they are in good condition. Those persons who can assist in this work will kindly send their contributions to the residence of Mrs. C. M. Everhard, where the box will be packed. The gentlemen will be expected to contribute money, or if they prefer to dress the dolls, that privilege will be accorded them. Candies and nuts from the grocers and confectioners, and ribbons and collars from the dry goods merchants will be thankfully received, and a little from each one will soon make up the necessary quantity. Let us attend to this at once, so that the week before Christmas a box may go from Massillon to the Children's Home that will cause them to feel that they also are remembered at the time of year when everybody ought to be merry, and to whom the meaning of the blessed word "home," is unknown except as it is interpreted to them in this institution.

Massillon Amusements.

Thursday, Friday and Saturday evening, the well advertised drama, "True Blue," was presented by the Sons and Daughters of Veterans, assisted by Messrs. Mulligan & Keefe. The play is full as good as any of a similar character, and has many very striking situations. The leading parts were all assumed by Massillon people and with considerable success. First among these should come the Martin brothers, who as Charles and George Carrington displayed ability of no mean order. They threw themselves into their parts and were equal to the many and trying demands made upon them. Miss Martin bore her part exceedingly well, and the ladies assisted in making the affair a success. Capt. Frank Warthorst made an imposing General Bragg and acted with much spirit. Messrs. Mulligan & Keefe put altogether too much of the variety stage style into their work, and in some instances approached too near the vulgar. Otherwise they were fairly good. The tableaux were beautiful in the extreme, and no one would fail to admire the faces on them, and the artistic arrangement. Baer's orchestra rendered effective service every night. The audiences were fair only, but the Camp will net a very pretty sum, notwithstanding.

The New York Mirror has the following to say of "Patent Rights," which

The OLD RELIABLE

Jewelry Store,

COLEMAN'S!

The latest styles—lowest prices.

The Cheshire Watch \$6.00.

OUR STOCK OF

Watches includes the fine Howard.

DIAMONDS,
SILVERWARE,
Musical Instruments, Etc.,

Cannot be equalled in the city. Glass shades in all sizes. Optical goods and spectacles of all kinds. Repairing in all branches of the trade. All work warranted.

COLEMAN'S,
5 Erie Street, - MASSILLON, O.

NEW STORE!

"The Rialto"

will open Saturday, November 6th, with a full line of French Confections, Caramels, Chocolates of all kinds, Bon-Bons, Fruit Candies, Iced Apricots, etc., etc.

M. A. SCHWEETERS,

(In Hotel Conrad)

N. HILL ST., - MASSILLON, O.

will be presented here on Saturday night:

"Fred Marsden's latest production is 'Patent Rights,' a new and original comedy in three acts. The name of the play and patents are original with Mr. Le Grand, who will enact the leading role, Solomon Sharp, a character written expressly for this eccentric comedian. Sharp is a young patent rights agent, who booms his business in a novel way and has for sale a variety of quaint and ingenious patents, whose introduction in the play will be voted novel and laughable. He makes his first entrance in a country town on the cow-catcher of a locomotive. This engine will be a very realistic affair. It is constructed of brass and sheet-iron, runs on a portable track, backs, whistles, and illustrates in every particular the action of the genuine machine. The agent has an article, duly protected by law for every ludicrous purpose under the sun.

The locomotive to be used in the presentation of "Patent Rights" on Saturday night, will be on exhibition in front of the Opera House in the afternoon.

Pat Rooney is coming soon, and will appear in his new play, too.

WE DISOWN HIM.

His Name is not on the Directory.

The Canton Repository says:—Last week sometime a young man purporting to hail from Massillon, who gave his name as George Riley, succeeded in swindling a number of residents of Canton out of sums of money ranging from 25 cents up to \$2. His little scheme was to take orders for a weekly paper published in Philadelphia at \$1 per annum and give as a premium nine pictures ready framed, the frames alone being worth at least \$15. He also collected a large number of pictures to frame at correspondingly low prices. He invariably collected pay in advance. An agent of E. L. Myers & Co. took it upon himself to investigate the matter and had an interview with him at his boarding place, at No. 190 South Market street, whereupon he confessed the scheme to be a swindle, but promised to pay back the money and leave town.

Hood's Sarsaparilla has cured thousands of cases of rheumatism. This is abundant reason for belief that it will cure you. Try it.

A Grand Lunch.

The "Cosmopolitan" restaurant is making extensive preparations for a grand lunch to be served to their patrons on Thanksgiving Day. Roast pig, squirrel, geese, corn, chick, etc., being included among the dishes, which will be served up in royal style by the enterprising proprietors, J. W. Morgan and Wm. J. Amos. All are invited to partake.

STRAYED—COW. A suitable reward will be paid for the return of a cow which strayed from my barn October 17th. She is of medium size, red and white, part Jersey.

Mrs. J. M. Jarvis.

For an unlimited time first-class cabinet photographs can be had at L. L. Shertzer's for \$2 and \$3 per dozen.

Bucher's Opera House,
Saturday, November 27.

On which occasion will be presented by the clever comedian,

LE GRAND!

—AND HIS

Superb Comedy Co.

FRED. MARSDEN'S Latest Three-Act Comedy, Entitled

Patent Rights!

Brilliant with Dialogue, Charming Music the Finniest of Topical Songs, Beautiful scenery, Wonderful Mechanical Effects, and a Multitude of

FUNNY PATENTS.

The text and topical songs sung by Le Grand were written expressly for him by Sidney Rosenfield.

SEE OUR WONDERFUL LOCOMOTIVE

Act I—You'll Laugh! ha! ha!

Act II—You'll Scream!

Act III—You'll yell.

Note—The locomotive used by Le Grand in the first act was made by Rawson Bros., Grand Rapids, Mich., at a cost of \$1,500. It is quarter size, constructed of wood, brass and iron. The engine being supplied with water, fire, steam, and all modern appliances, including whistle and engineer.

SPECIAL PRICES.

25 AND 50 CENTS



THE SONG OF THANKSGIVING.

We're thankful for a host of things
Too numerous to mention;
For sweethearts true and hearts to woo,
And all things worth attention,
For all and everything that gives
Our lives so much of pleasure
We offer thanks. Long may we taste
Time over-flowing measure.

OUR THANKSGIVING.

The morning came. It came as other Thanksgiving mornings had come—with fresh, frolicking winds and sunlight, and blue skies; with merry voices, with cloudless faces and happy hearts.

I remember just how yellow and murky the sunshine lay on the floors that morning, and how I thought the wind whistled about the corners of the house—to me it had no trolie. The children came in from play while I was at work, all flushed and eager, and happy, jostling and pushing each other good-naturedly in the entry.

Dinner time came at last and they gathered round the table gleefully—just as gleefully, I thought, with a half bitterness, as if they had all been there.

"Why, what's this for?" asked Harry, stopping. "Mother, you've got one chair too many."

"Hush, Harry—I know—don't you see?" and then Larry finished her sentence in a whisper.

Why had I done it; I hardly knew. To lay the plates and set the chairs, and pass that one plate by—that plate that always was by mine—it seemed hard. It was a very little thing; but you know how dear these little things become to women sometimes.

So I had put it there—the empty chair; and with its pitiful, appealing blankness beside me, I sat down to the festive meal. I remember just how everything looked, as in a picture—my husband's face, with its peaceful smile, and the children grouped around in the old places; and a flock of yellow sunlight that had fallen in through the warm south window upon the table cloth. I remember everything. I know that John had just bowed his head to ask a blessing on our food, and the children's eyes were closed, when I saw—I saw as distinctly as I see this paper upon which I write the words—a shadow fall across the empty chair.

I turned my head, and I saw him, my dead boy Willie. I know it was Willie. You need not doubt me, for I tell you I cannot be mistaken. Should not I know him, I, his mother? I looked deep, deep into his eyes. I saw the old, rare smile; I touched his own bright curls upon his forehead; I spoke to him; he spoke to me.

"Willie?"

"Mother?"

The voice was breathless, but it was his.

"Willie? Willie?"

Again the old, rare smile. With one hand he motioned silence. His father's voice hushed the amen, and the children looked up and began their chant.

"Did you speak to me, Mary?" asked my husband.

"No."

"Why, I thought some one spoke during the blessing."

So they did not see him. I alone was chosen. I looked into his face, smiling, smiling down into mine so tenderly—you cannot know how tenderly; but in his eyes I saw—and I thought my heart would break to see it—a certain, sad, reproachful look, that I had caught on his face once, years ago, when I accused him of injustice of some trifling, childish fault—a look that had haunted me in many a still hour since. And then I heard him say distinctly, though to not another ear was the breathless voice audible:

"I want them to be happy. I want you to enjoy the day. Did you think I should not be with you, mother?"

He was with me, thank God, and I was happy. I talked, I laughed, I chatted with the children; their merriment increased with mine; my husband's pale face lighted up; I felt my own eyes sparkling. And all the while, where they saw only that empty chair, I saw the beautiful, still face and happy smile. I saw him pleased with the old familiar customs. I saw him mindful of the children's joys. I saw his eyes full of their own home love, turn from one to another and back again to me—I saw and I was content. All that day he was beside me. He followed us into the sitting room and took his old seat by the cozy fire. He listened to his father's stories and watched the children at their games, and joined us when we gathered around the piano for our twilight song. I heard his voice; the children asked what made me sing so clearly.

THE CHILDREN COMING IN FROM PLAY.

Just as the shades began to fall heavily he drew me toward him by the frost-bound window. He stooped and kissed me. He took me in his arms and said, as he had said before:

"Did you think I should not be with you, mother?"

And then I missed him. I called to him, but he did not answer. I stretched out my arms to him, but he did not come back to me. The room grew dark; my head swam; I tottered over to my husband.

"Oh, John! I have lost him!"

"Mary—why, Mary! what is the matter?" and he caught me in his arms.

I looked up. I was not in the parlor by the frost-bound window; the children were not beside me. The sitting room fire had died down into the ashes; the door into the hall was open, and my husband had on his overcoat. He was holding me tightly in his arms.

"I thought—oh, John! John!" And then I told him all my dream. When I had finished he was still a long time, then—

"Mary, perhaps the boy has been to you."

At this moment the clock on the mantel struck 12. We listened to its strokes till the last one died away.

"It is Thanksgiving morning," said my husband, solemnly.

When the morning really came, with its fresh, frolicking winds and sunlight, and blue skies; with its merry faces and gay voices, and the happy children rapping at my door, I thought of what he said, "Perhaps the boy has been to you." Sometimes I think he must have been, so real and sweet is, even now, the memory of his coming. All that day he stood beside me. All that day I saw his peaceful face, and felt the blessing of his smile, and heard his low, sweet voice. What for months I had looked upon and feared with the bitterness of a great dread, the face and smile, and voice made almost pathless.

The children's merry greetings did not hurt me; my fingers did not tremble when they touched the fresh green leaves on the walls. The older children went with us to church that morning. The little church was very still and pleasant, and somehow the service stole away down into my heart. It was no eloquent preacher that we heard; only a plain man, with God's plainest gifts of mind and culture. But the day was real to him, and I listened. A bit of Mrs. Browning's music kept singing itself in my soul:

I praise thee while my days go on,
I love thee while my days go on;
Through dark and death, through fire and frost,
With cupped arms and treasure lost,
I thank thee while my days go on.

I think that I did thank him—I who, only last year, had sat there with my boy beside me.

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AN OUTSIDE THANKSGIVING SCENE.

A HUMBLE THANKSGIVING.

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To every palate dear.

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Our little table will not groan,
No, not the very best;
Our little home will not be blest
With many a welcome, joyous guest
To help us at the feast.

Yet, notwithstanding what we lack,
We'll not regretfully look back
And sigh for better days;
But we will fill in every part
The spacious store rooms of our heart
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We'll count our present blessings o'er,
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To seats we once did occupy
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Thank God that though our home is small,
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Rich in affection's wealth;
Thank God we have enough to eat,
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Thank God for perfect health.

Thank God we feel the fire's warm glow,
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